

# Amphibia, Anura, Eleutherodactylidae, *Diasporus anthrax* (Lynch, 2001): New records and geographic distribution

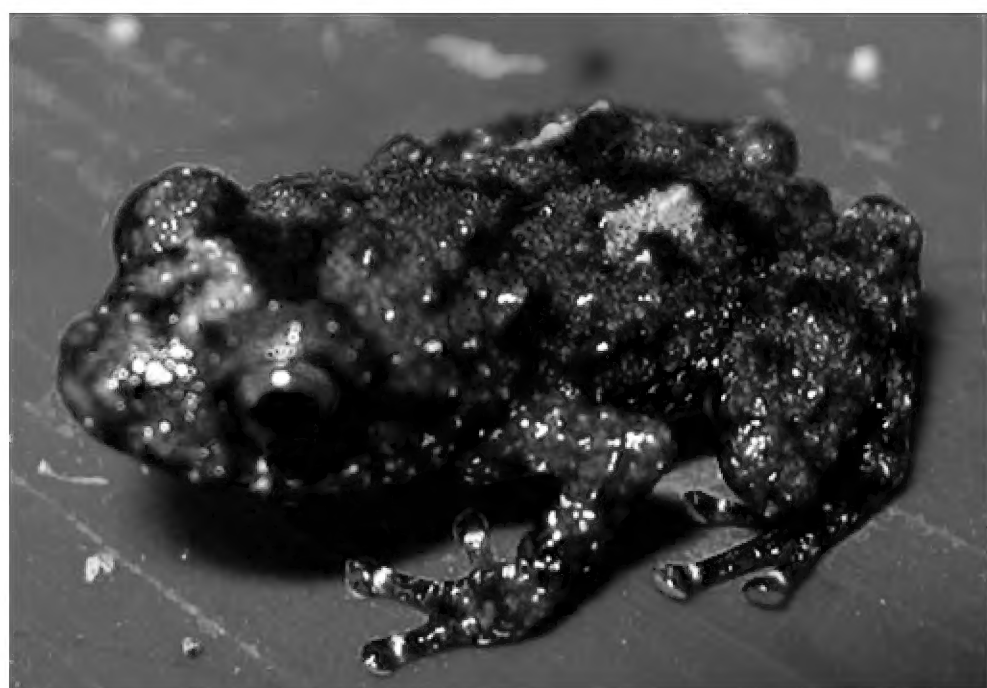
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**ABSTRACT:** During fieldwork in the Departamentos of Antioquia and Santander we found several specimens of *Diasporus anthrax*. The new records extend northward its known geographic distribution. We report, for the first time, the presence of *D. anthrax* on the Cordillera Oriental and discuss some taxonomic implications of these new findings.

*Diasporus anthrax* Lynch, 2001, is a small frog endemic to Colombia (Figure 1), inhabiting the tropical humid forests of the northern Cordillera Central, at the Magdalena's river valley from 280 and 1200 m elevation (Lynch 2001; Savage 2002; Acosta-Galvis *et al.* 2006). It is characterized by the presence of an oval palmar tubercle and reddish coloration on the thighs and over the back of the humerus (Lynch 2001). The species has been reported from the Departamento de Caldas (municipios La Dorada and Norcasia), and from the Departamento de Antioquia (municipios de San Luis and San Rafael) (Lynch 2001; Acosta-Galvis *et al.* 2006; Figure 1).

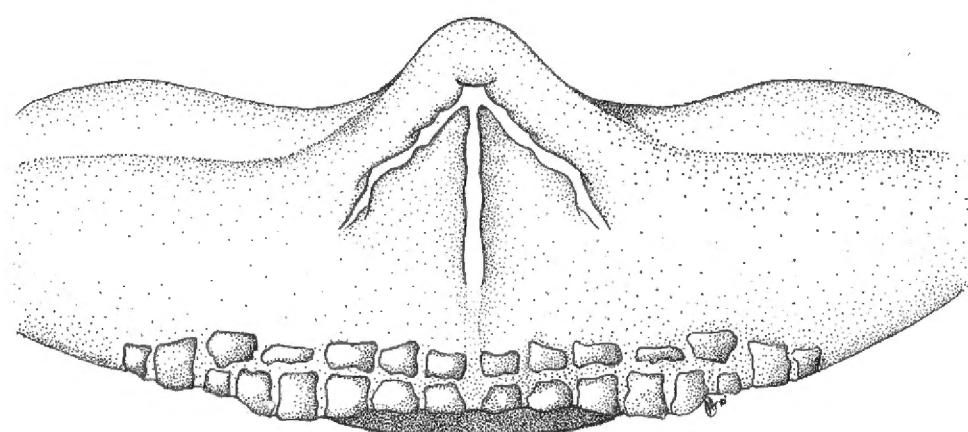


**FIGURE 1.** *Diasporus anthrax* collected in Natural Refuge Rio Claro, Municipio de San Luis, Departamento de Antioquia, Colombia. MHUA-A 5877

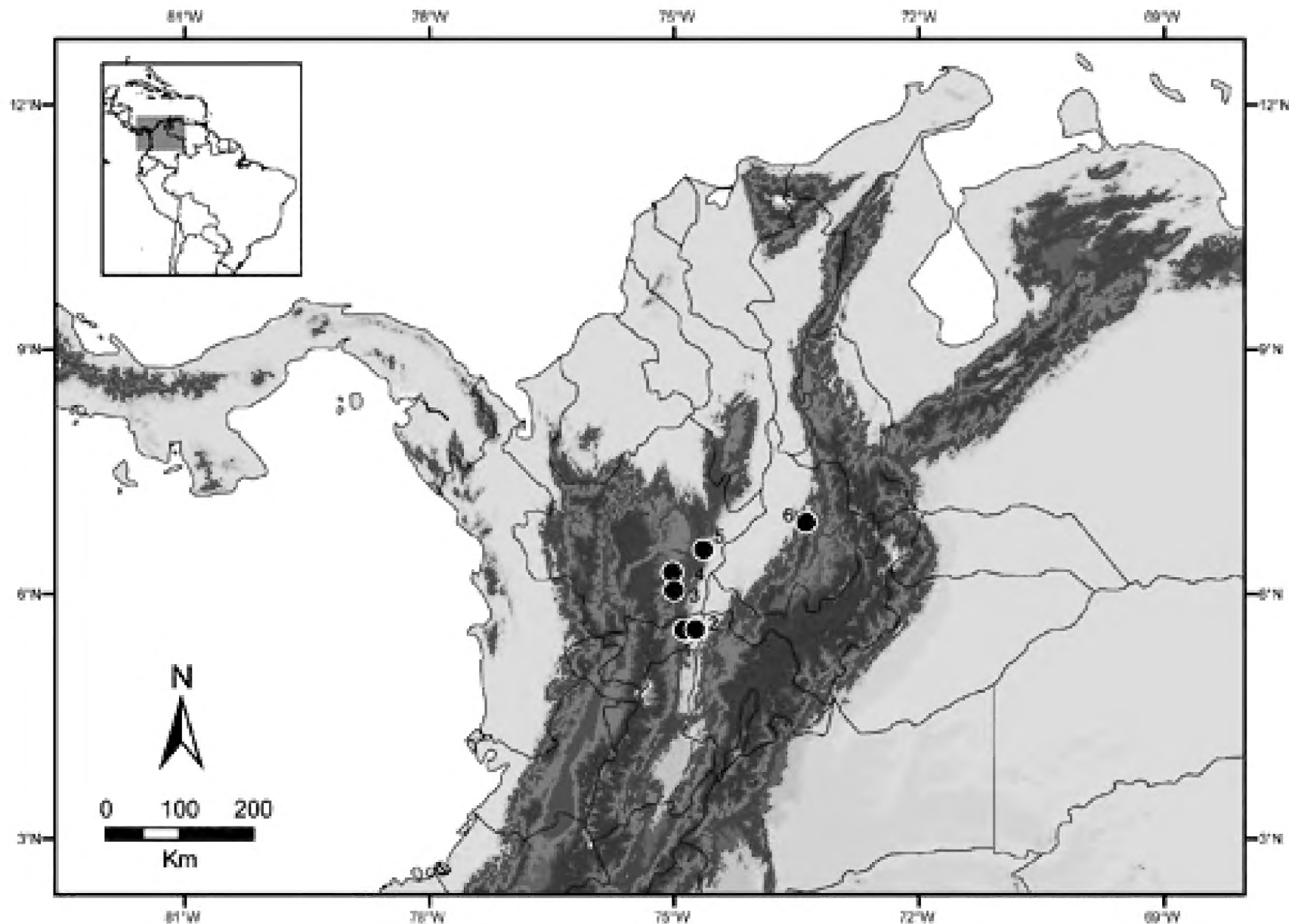
As a result of recent field trip to the Cordillera Central, Oriental and revision of the herpetological collections at the Universidad de Antioquia, Medellín, and the Instituto de Ciencias Naturales at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia in Bogotá, we add two new localities to the previously known distribution of *Diasporus anthrax*. The first record (n=1) comes from Finca Santa Bárbara, vereda

Las Brisas, municipio de Maceo (06°32'49" N, 74°38'37" W, 499 m elevation). It is located in the Departamento de Antioquia at ca 52.1 km from the type locality. The specimen was collected after a drizzle on a tree branch and is deposited at the Museo de Herpetología Universidad de Antioquia (MHUA-A 4824). The second record (n=2) comes from the Natual Reserve Refugio Natural Rio Claro located on the border of the municipios Puerto Triunfo, San Luis and Sonsón, Departamento de Antioquia (05°49'60" N, 74°52'21", 350 m elevation) (MHUA-A 6612-13). One of the specimens was found inside a trash can and the other was collected on leaf-litter in a trail.

The third record (n=1) which extends significantly the known distribution for the species comes from a different locality, specifically in the Departamento de Santander at 195.6 km at NE from the nearest record. The specimen was collected in the Vereda La Colorada, Municipio San Vicente de Chucurí (06°52'36.00" N, 73°23'7.00" W, 1054 m elevation) (MHUA-A 6601), located on the northwestern flank of the Cordillera Oriental, in the Serranía de los Yariguíes. This remarkable specimen was collected during the morning inside of a petiole of the species *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (Araceae) growing over a partially flooded soil and surrounded by cacao plantations (*Theobroma cacao*).



**FIGURE 2.** Anal denticles showed in all specimens of *Diasporus anthrax* (rear view), drawn with an increase 32x.



**FIGURE 3.** Distribution map showing the type locality and new records for *Diasporus anthrax*. 1. Municipio de Norcasia (Departamento de Caldas), 2. Municipio la Dorada (Departamento of Caldas), 3. Municipio de San Luis (Departamento de Antioquia), 4. Municipio de San Rafael (Departamento de Antioquia), 5. Municipio de Maceo (Departamento de Antioquia), and 6. Municipio de San Vicente de Chucurí (Departamento de Santander).

Examining the external morphology, we found that all individuals from San Luis locality exhibit a triangular shape at the tip of finger III-IV (dorsal view of disk) (spadate disk *sensu* Savage 1997) and a small ornamentation in ventral view in the finger III. This finding is remarkable because this polymorphic characteristic was not described previously in the original publication, perhaps because the specimens examined did not come from this locality (see Lynch 2001). Additionally, in all examined individuals the anal vent has two posteroventral structures similar to anal denticles described for Caecilians.

Currently, little is known about the natural history and ecology of *D. anthrax*. From the previous studies and our morphological measurements we conclude that body size ranges from 13.7 to 18.7 mm. Habitat data suggest that the species can be found near to water bodies and human settlements. The collected hour the species here report was between 10:00 and 11:00 h during the day and at the night between 19:00 and 22:00 h.

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